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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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GEN. OTIS' ARMY

Commander at Manila Does Not
Need Reinforcements.

DECISION OF THE CABINET

Decision of the Administration—
Effective Force of 22,000—
Lawton and Shafter.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A conference held at the White House today, between the President, Secretaries Alger and Long, and Adjutant Corbin resulted in the confirmation of the original decision of the Administration to at present refrain from availing itself of the authorization conferred by Congress to organize a volunteer army of 35,000 soldiers in addition to the present regular army.

Gen. Otis' latest cablegram descriptive of the conditions in the Philippines was carefully considered and it was concluded to accept his estimate of the military needs of the case, so that as he has already indicated his present army is sufficient for the purposes, he has in view, the decision is tantamount to a resolve to avoid recourse to the additional volunteers.

A cablegram was sent to Gen. Otis, however, calling forth the necessity for withdrawing the state volunteers from the Philippines, again asking him whether he would need more men after he has received the reinforcements now on the way to Manila or under orders to embark as soon as transportation can be secured.

It is now has a force believed to aggregate about 22,000 effective men. Secretary Alger informed him that the troops now on the way would give him an army of about 20,000 men after allowing for the return of the state volunteers. This is believed at the War Department to meet all of the needs of the summer season. It is intended to withdraw one regiment from Porto Rico and send three regiments into this country to the Philippines as soon as they can be equipped and transported there, though it is not believed that they will reach Manila for two or three months. It is also stated that the conditions in Cuba are such that it is quite probable some troops can be withdrawn from that island for service in the Philippines.

The matter of returning the volunteers was also discussed. The department is arranging for their return to the United States as soon as the necessary transportation can be secured. To General Otis has been left the selection of the organizations to be sent home first, and it is expected that he will follow the plan that he has outlined of relieving first the men who have been longest in the Philippines.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Major Gen. Shafter passed through Chicago today en route to his brother's home in Sycamore, Ill.

Discussing the Philippine war he said: "If Gen. Lawton says 100,000 men are needed in the Philippines in order to effectually end hostilities and bring the natives to terms I should say that undoubtedly an army of such proportions is required. We of the army have supreme confidence in Gen. Lawton's judgment, and it is his practice to underestimate rather than exaggerate when passing upon existing conditions."

"I don't know Otis—never saw him," the general added. "I think Lawton had a right to criticize the tactics of the commanding general if he believed them to be unwise."

"The Filipino is a suspicious fellow, just like the Cuban. He can't see the good intentions of this Government and he never will until we subjugate him with powder and ball."

"I have said before that it may be necessary to kill half the population of the islands in order that the remaining half may be lifted from their semi-barbarism to the civilization we are ready to give them."

"And let me tell you," General Shafter concluded, impressively, "that I do not believe our troubles in Cuba are over by any means."

SYCAMORE, Ill., April 18.—Gen. Shafter is at his brother's home in this city suffering from an attack of malarial fever. His physician says the attack is not serious and hopes to see Gen. Shafter well enough to go to San Francisco in two or three days.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Secretary Alger said to a Sun reporter this evening that 5000 of the volunteer troops in the Philippines will sail at once for San Francisco on the transport now at Manila. Just what volunteer organizations will be sent home at this time the Secretary does not know, but he expects to be informed by Gen. Otis within a day or two.

OMAHA, April 18.—Capt. Baxton, of the Quartermaster's Department, has

awarded the contract for transporting the Sixteenth Infantry to San Francisco. The battalion at Fort Crook will go by the Burlington, and the battalion at Jefferson Barracks and Fort Leavenworth will be divided between the Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Bill Soon to Be Introduced in the Canadian Commons.

TORONTO, Ont., April 12.—A special to the Globe from Ottawa says that within a fortnight a bill will be introduced in the House of Commons to provide for the laying of a cable connecting Canada with the Australian colonies and providing for the Government supplying funds equivalent to five-eighths of the cost of construction as soon as Great Britain signifies its readiness to provide a like sum and the Australian colonies contribute eight-eighths of the cost. This action is already assured. The control of the cable is to be vested in a commission to be appointed by the Imperial Government, each contributing colony on the commission in proportion to the amount contributed.

HAS A NEW NAME

U. S. A. Transport Scan-
dia Here as the Warren.

Has Aboard Eight Batteries of Ar-
tillery for the Philippines
—Officers.

The United States army transport Warren, formerly the Scandia, enroute for Manila docked at Oceanic wharf at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco with eight batteries of the Sixth Artillery, with band, 947 men, 60 hospital men, and 192 recruits for other commands in the Philippines. The band played stirring airs while the big transport was coming through the channel and harbor.

The expedition is in command of Brigadier-General E. B. Williston. The other officers are as follows: Major Vose; Captains: Todd, Foster, Deeman, Miller, Homer, Sage, Laddow; Lieutenants: Larned, Pershing, Starbird, Menohar, Lloyd, Curtis, March, McManis, Davis, McIntyre; Corporals: Bottoms, Gilbert and Bishop; Doctors: Major Edie and Lieutenants Person, Hartnett and Calvert.

Rev. J. L. Smiley and Layreader W. H. Wilson of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew who go to Manila in the interests of the American Episcopal Church are passengers on board.

Major S. A. Cloman is the quartermaster and is probably the most popular officer on board.

Captain Hart is still in command of the Warren. R. Pfeiffer is now steward and T. M. George second steward. Purser F. M. Buel is another familiar face.

The soldiers were nearly all given liberty during the afternoon and a lot of the soldiers were on the streets last night.

The Warren will remain in port about three days coaling.

SELECT SCHOOLS.

Board to Consider the Abolition
of Fees.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon it was voted that a committee of three members be appointed to consider the whole question of Government Select Schools and tuition fees. Minister Mott-Smith is chairman of this committee with power to appoint the other two members.

This move is the outcome of the discussion that has been recently going on as to whether or not the system of charging for tuition is the best one. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the fee, however small, should be abolished entirely. The report of the committee voted by the Board will probably concur with this opinion, and propose steps for the substitution of a better plan.

It was voted to enlarge the playground of the Princess Kaiulani school. The fence will be moved towards the Reform School, making the necessary enlargement.

The resignation of Miss E. Smith from Spreckelsville was accepted. Miss Blanche Allen, formerly assistant in the school, was promoted to fill the vacancy.

The usual routine work was discussed and acted upon. There was a large number of applications for schools which were placed on record. The number of applications seems to grow larger at each meeting.

Mr. Williamson, who will represent the Call-Herald in Samoa, slipped off of San Francisco very quietly, his name not appearing on the passenger list of the Mariposa.

IS MOVING ALONG

Charity Organization People Still
at Work.

A MEETING WELL ATTENDED

How the Societies of the City Vote
on the Project—Three are Op-
posed—\$10,000 a Year.

A meeting of the Charitable Organization Society was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Safe Deposit Co. Representatives from the various organizations of the city were present. These were called on to give the conclusions reached by the various bodies which they represented. The result of the different opinions expressed was that thirteen were in favor of the C. O. S., three were opposed, two were partly in favor and one was partly opposed.

The by-laws prepared by the committee were then read. The question of life membership came up for discussion. The original draft provided for a life membership which might be obtained by the payment of \$20. It was deemed advisable to strike out this clause.

The motion was made and carried that the by-laws be referred to a committee to make such alterations as were suggested. President Dole moved that all societies wishing to join the Associated Charities of Hawaii, should each choose two delegates to meet on the 25th of May, to organize the Associated Charities. Meeting was adjourned to meet on that day.

The following societies were represented: Free Kindergarten Society, Ladies Charitable Association, Catholic Benevolent Society, Hawaiian Relief Society, Hospital Flower Society, Ladies' Society of Central Union Church, Strangers' Friend Society, American Relief Fund and Japanese Benevolent Society.

There is a divided opinion among the various societies as to the purposes and methods of the C. O. S. Those who had voted against affiliation with the central body did so on the ground that it seemed as if the necessary expenditure would be greater, while the work done would be the same as is being done now.

Statistics read at the meeting yesterday showed that over \$20,000 has been spent for charitable purposes. However, half of this was disbursed by societies that are not strictly charitable organizations, as the Kindergarten, Hospital, Flower Society, etc. This leaves \$10,000 spent by actual charitable societies in one year. This amount is a fairly large one and if it were all handled by one central body undoubtedly better and more efficient results should be effected. The object of the Associated Charities is the centralization of the dispensation of charity, and carrying on the work according to business methods.

At the meeting to be held in May it is intended to get a fair start. The date was purposely set quite a while ahead in order that right knowledge of the proposed organization should be disseminated and sufficient time given the various societies for the election of delegates.

MATERIAL FOR SEWERAGE.

The contracts for sewer construction will be awarded as follows:

Portland Cement, W. K. Grace & Co., San Francisco.

Sewer pipe, Spalding, McBean & Co., San Francisco.

Cast Manhole Covers, Sessions Foundry Co., Bristol, Conn.

Steel pipe, Risdon Iron Works.

Dirt Buckets, Risdon Iron Works.

Valves, Risdon Iron Works.

Gate valves, Adams & Co., York, England.

The decision in regard to the other materials on the list will be reached later. There are so many different articles and different bids that it takes considerable time to go through them.

Col. J. H. Fisher.

Colonel J. H. Fisher returned by the Rio yesterday. He was accompanied by his father, Henry Fisher, a hale old gentleman of seventy-four years. He will remain here some time with his two sons, Colonels J. H. Fisher and Will E. Fisher.

Colonel J. H. Fisher is looking remarkably well. He says he enjoyed every minute of his trip. Only the fact that his business demanded his attention prevented him from staying longer. His wife and daughter are still in San Francisco and will probably not return until August.

Kilohana Art League.

There was a business meeting of the Kilohana Art League yesterday afternoon at which several new members were elected. The dates were also arranged for the coming exhibition,

which is due in May, and which will be held in the new home of the League in the Model Block. May 10 is the day upon which members should send in their work, as the opening of the exhibition will take place May 18. Although so well understood that this semi-annual event occurs in May and November, the time generally arrives before everyone is prepared and contributors will need to realize that there is a very short two weeks in which to finish work and have it ready to be catalogued.

Living Ashore.

Capt. Osmar Kustell, who was succeeded in command of the Hawaiian Isles by Capt. Rice, left last night for Southern California, says the San Francisco Chronicle of April 15th, where, if he can find a suitable orange grove for sale, he will settle down. Capt. and Mrs. Kustell are living ashore for the first time in many years.

Capt. Barneson.

SEATTLE (Wash.), April 15.—Captain John Barneson, a well-known shipping man of this city, has been appointed an assistant Quartermaster of the United States Army. He will have charge of the government transports running out of San Francisco. Captain Barneson was commander of the transport Arizona on her first trip to Manila.

ONE WEEK LATER

Sunday School Rally
Postponed to May 13.

Sound Reasons Given—Elaborate
Plans for the Big Affair.
Details—Committees.

Steamer day is a busy time for the business houses on account of correspondence. Hence the 6th of May, with two outgoing steamers, was not an ideal day for the Sunday School Rally.

It can be assumed that many clerks (and heads of houses for that matter) would be glad of the chance to take part in the exercises. It was on this account, as well as the fact that many of the friends of Sunday school people were going away on that day, that suggested the change to the following Saturday, May 13. There will be an important meeting today at 4:30 at the Y. M. C. A. to give the necessary information to the schools as to details of the arrangements. The following order of march has been agreed upon:

The Kamehameha band, followed by the school battalion heads the line after them come the Kamehameha Preparatory School, Methodist Episcopal, Kawaiahao, Christian, Japanese, Palama, Portuguese, Chinese, Kaunakapili, Central Union, Kamehameha Girls' School, Moanalua, Waikana Sunday schools in the order as above.

The position of the reviewing stand has not been absolutely determined, but it will be in the immediate neighborhood of the opera house. The reviews will consist of pastors of the churches, and presidents of Y. M. C. A. organizations and Young People's Societies. They will be favored with the "best seats in the house" for hearing the song each individual school will sing as it passes the stand. The decoration committee met yesterday and is planning to make the whole line of march beautiful and impressive. No doubt all the schools will have a chance to assist in carrying out the ideas of the committee, considering the two large arches, three banners crossing the street and many shields to adorn poles and posts along the way, not to mention the two stands and the flag rack. Of these things as well as badges, music and more besides, much will be said at the meeting today.

The music committee is requested to meet at 4 at the Y. M. C. A. today so as to be able to report at the 4:30 meeting.

A Bargain Day.

The soldier boys on board the Warren have not been paid for some time. Yesterday they were trying to "raise the wind" by selling part of their equipment. The vicinity of the Oceanic wharf where the transport is docked was alive with people yesterday afternoon who were bargaining with the soldiers. One lad sold both his cape and coat for \$2.00. "It only cost me \$11.75," he said. Natives, Chinamen and Japanese could be seen walking away with leggings, capes and coats in money array strung over their shoulders. But the soldiers succeeded in getting a dollar or two.

Want the Band.

Robert W. Shingle has received a letter from W. W. Umsted who is now en route to Honolulu as special commissioner to the Islands for the Greater American Exposition to be held in Omaha from July 1 to November 1 of this year. Mr. Umsted's particular object here will be to endeavor to secure the services of the Government band. He has letters and credentials to a number of influential island people.

SUGAR IS KING

There is a Steady Advance in
the Price of Unrefined.

BEST FIGURE NOW SINCE 1890

Prediction That Five Cents will
be Reached—Cuba—Louisiana
—San Francisco Activity.

Raw sugar is now at the highest price since 1890. The quotation by the S. S. Mariposa, dated the 19th inst., is 4 5-8. This is about the same as was the price of refined a month ago.

These are representative quotations of raw sugar for the years given:

1890	5 9-16
1891	3 1-2
1892	3 1-2
1893	2 7-8
1894	2 7-8
1895	3
1896	4 3-8
1897	3 9-32
1898	4 1-8
1899	4 5-8

It is confidently predicted that raw sugar will go to five and above and it is figured by the closest observers and students of the market that the greater portion of the crop of these Islands will sell at 5 or a trifle better.

The world's shortage of sugar is large. The Louisiana crop is short and will be next season. Cuba is in precisely the same condition as Louisiana. The advices are that the Louisiana men who sent lately to Cuba for cane seed received back word that seed was wanted in Cuba worse than anything else and would be purchased wherever it could be secured and at whatever price asked.

The best sugars will not begin to reach market for fully three months yet. The bulletins of the experts give high figures on beet sugars and say that there is every indication of a rapid and heavy advance in the options for delivery in the months to come.

Local sugar factors and share holders are highly elated over the news from abroad. It can readily be seen that the advance means enormous additions to the prospective profits that have been calculated upon. Reports from nearly all of the old plantations are of the most encouraging nature and satisfactory progress is being made on the new estates.

The planters here have been told by correspondents on the mainland that there will be no difficulty about renewing a contract on a favorable basis with the American Sugar Refinery company when the old bargain ends by time expiration.

The Advertiser has a copy of the report of the transactions of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange for the 19th inst. There was marked activity in "Hawaiians."

Mr. Hawaiian Commercial is firm at \$103 and the "Big Five" of the Board, headed by Mr. Politz, is said to have given out the tip that the stock will go to \$150. This is the stock that at one time sold for ten cents a share, then at twenty-five cents and that was for a long time steady at \$23. It is \$23 that is paid in and the capitalization is \$10,000,000. The stock became stable when the control of the property was secured by Mr. Politz for Jas. B. Castle and associates and Mr. Lowrey given the management.

Panahu is \$39, with sales on the 19th aggregating no less than 2425 shares.

The sales of Hawaiian Commercial on the 19th on the Board and reported to the Board were 915 shares. This was all at \$103, with the exception of a single share, which was sold at \$103.25.

There is considerable life in Hutchinson, which, like Panahu, is scheduled as a monthly dividend payer. The price of Hutchinson is \$32 and 1110 shares changed hands at that figure on the 19th.

No sale of Hana is reported. It is pictured at \$16.75 bid and \$17.12 1/2 asked.

The feature of the stock trading here yesterday was the zig-zag course of Kihel. It ran the gamut from \$10, which is \$5 above par, to \$15. There were 1185 shares sold at \$10. One sale at \$12.50 was reported and in the afternoon there was a rally to \$15. All the other securities are steady.

Chas. Schermerhorn.

Some time ago the Advertiser stated that Chas. Schermerhorn, who enlisted with the First California when they came through here on the first expedition to Manila, had received his discharge on account of physical disability. A letter received from Portland, Oregon, gives the additional information that Mr. Schermerhorn is badly afflicted with consumption and that his life cannot be prolonged any great length of time. This news will be received with regret by the many friends of Schermerhorn in this city. He was a prominent figure in local athletics. In football especially he was a first class player, having formerly been a member of the Multnomah Club, the most prominent athletic organization of the Northwest.

HELD BY TAGALOS

A Small American Force Captured by Rebels.

A LIEUTENANT IN COMMAND

Ambushed and Fate Unknown—Names—All From the Yorktown. Perhaps a Ransom.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Navy Department having requested a correction of the portions of Admiral Dewey's dispatch of yesterday which were not decipherable was today able to furnish the full text of the dispatch, which is as follows:

MANILA, April 18.—Secretary Navy, Washington: The Yorktown visited Balabac, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by four hundred insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles, as reported by natives, Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat, was ambushed, fired upon and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunnersmate, H. J. Hyatt, Sailmakers Mate Vendig, Seaman W. H. Hynders and C. W. Woodbury; Apprentices D. W. A. Venable, J. Peterson, Ordinary Seaman F. Briscoe and O. B. McDonald, Landsmen L. T. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon (of Honolulu), and C. A. Morrissey. DEWEY.

The officials of the Navy Department are confident that such of the men of the Yorktown as escaped being killed outright in the first ambushade will be well treated by the insurgents.

The department has sent no instructions to Admiral Dewey as to the course he shall pursue, believing that he is fully competent to deal with the situation and resting secure in the assurance that he will spare no efforts to rescue Gilmore and his men if they are alive.

As soon as Secretary Long had informed the President of the contents of Admiral Dewey's message instructions were sent to the Admiral to use every effort to secure the release of Lieutenant Gilmore and the enlisted men, who are reported to be missing, either by ransom or in exchange for some of the insurgents held by the American forces. General Otis and Admiral Dewey have about 1,000 Filipino soldiers in their possession. Aguinaldo's well-known reputation for feigning his own near leads to the belief, however, that he will prefer to listen to overtures for the purchase of the freedom of the Americans.

The President has at his disposal three million dollars for extraordinary expenses and some of this money can be used in ransoming Gilmore and his companions if they are still alive. Already the suggestion has been made that the efforts of Admiral Dewey to effect the release of the captured men may open a way for overtures for peace from Aguinaldo.

There has been a great deal of mystery as to the purpose for which the three million dollars was secured, and it is not beyond the bounds of probability that part or all of it may be used to persuade Aguinaldo that his cause is hopeless. With Aguinaldo out of the way the backbone of the uprising will be broken, according to the belief here. It was said today that the suggestion that \$3,000,000 be offered to Aguinaldo had been made to the government, but the War Department authorities pool-pool the idea, although they are exceedingly reticent in discussing it.

***** OLAA PLANTATION. *****

The most important of the scores of land deals involved in the promotion of the new Olaa plantation was successfully terminated yesterday. The interests of Loehenstein and Wakenfeld on one side and Shipman on the other, were reconciled and now there is no further thought of two mills or plantations in the present plans of Messrs. Dillingham, Carter, Thurston and associates. There will be one large mill that will be in operation throughout the year, while the fields of the company will run without intervening land from sea level to an elevation of 2,000 feet. The company has at present something over 10,000 acres of land and it is likely that some more will be acquired very soon. The prospectus will be ready in a few days now and it is likely that the opening of the stock subscription books will follow close on the publication of the details of the great enterprise.

***** ABOARD THE MARIPOSA. *****

Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., has been detached from the hydrographic office in San Francisco, and ordered to proceed to Manila on the Mariposa and report to Admiral Kauts on the Philippine. He will act as executive officer on the cruiser. Hughes was in charge of the hydrographic office before the war with Spain

but when hostilities broke out he was ordered to the front and served through the war as executive officer of the fleet. With the declaration of peace he was ordered back to San Francisco. Lieutenant J. T. McMillan will take charge of the office during Commander Hughes' absence in Manila.

Joe Dillon.

The Honolulu man mentioned in the dispatches as a prisoner of the Philippines is none other than Joe Dillon, the well-known boatman and barber, a native of Ireland. Dillon came to the Islands in an American warship and left in the same sort of craft. He was aboard the Nipsic during the terrible hurricane experience in the harbor of Apia and arrived soon after in Honolulu. Dillon attracted the attention of the late King Kalakaua and found much favor with the monarch.

Gen. King Relieved

MANILA, April 1.—Brigadier-General Charles King, who has been taken suddenly ill and who is unable to continue in command of his brigade, has been relieved of further duty, and has been ordered to return to the United States on the first transport sailing from here for home.

DR. SOLF IS SE

New President of the Apia Municipal Council.

A Passenger by the Mariposa—P. I. to All—He is Friendly with the Americans.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Among the passengers by the Mariposa was Dr. W. H. Solf of Berlin, who was recently selected to fill the position of president of the municipality of Apia, Samoa.

Dr. Solf is a very young man for such an important position. He is frank and genial in conversation and speaks in English terms of America and Americans. On the trip down he was continually in the company of the American navy officers on board. He speaks English perfectly and looks forward to a pleasant solution of the Samoan problem.

When seen on board the Mariposa yesterday Dr. Solf was not inclined to discuss Samoan affairs. He said that as his mission was a purely diplomatic one he could not speak of it with propriety.

"I have no official information as late as may be found in the newspapers. I do not think, however, that the recent events in the turbulent little islands can result in any trouble between the powers. The matter will be satisfactorily adjusted shortly after the Joint High Commission arrive on the scene. This commission is composed of Baron Sternberg for Germany, Mr. Elliot for England and Hon. Bartlett Trapp for the United States. The former was lately first secretary of the German embassy at Washington. Mr. Elliot was first secretary of the English embassy and Mr. Trapp was formerly United States Minister to Austria. They were to sail from San Francisco on the 25th of this month by the United States transport Rader.

"I am not fully informed as to the duties and responsibilities I shall have to assume upon my arrival at Apia. They will depend largely upon the action of the Commission. I shall study the conditions and act accordingly until the arrival of the Commission."

Dr. Solf has been in the German consular service for some time. Formerly he represented the German Government in the consular service at Calcutta. For a time he also had a hand in the direction of affairs of a German East African colony.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Attorney W. A. Kinney Home From the Capital.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

W. A. Kinney returned by the Mariposa yesterday. He has been at Washington since December last representing the Chamber of Commerce of this city and the planting interests of the Islands.

"I really know nothing new," said Mr. Kinney. "The papers have been full of news that I can give you. The local papers have kept well up on the details at Washington."

"There is no necessity in repeating the fact that the Hawaiian bill did not pass nor was any other Hawaiian legislation effected. I took care that the Congressmen should be well informed as to the situation in these Islands. The prevailing sentiment is favorable to us and I think that at the next session complete legislation regarding Hawaii will be effected."

"These friends will help us to obtain a territorial form of government. I think that we will succeed in getting this form. However, there is more or less opposition to it. The colonial scheme similar to what has been proposed for Porto Rico and the Philippines is being urged. The Congressmen generally realize, though, that the conditions in these Islands are altogether different from what they are in the other recently acquired possessions. Those who have been here or have actually studied the Islands are very friendly."

Mr. Kinney after having finished his work in Washington, went to San Francisco. He was compelled to return to Washington again, but this time came straight through. Although he looks as if he had been working continually, he was at his usual work yesterday morning soon after the arrival of the steamer.

FOR PURE WATER

Sanitary Engineer Hering Gives Advice.

HOW TO KEEP SUPPLY PURE

Board of Health Addressed—Filtration is Suggested—Reports Received by the Board.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon to discuss the matter of filtration with Engineer Rudolph Hering, and to take up general business. The engineer was introduced by President Cooper.

Mr. Hering opened his remarks by declaring that if it were possible to get good ground water it would be better than if filtration were resorted to. A filtering plant needs ceaseless attention. In the great cities if it is possible, the ground or artesian water is preferred.

Mr. Hering told of the filtered water of London, where great care is taken with the water supply. If exposed to sun after being filtered it turns green. Some covering is necessary. He had examined the reservoir at Makiki and found that though free from animal pollution steps should be taken to prevent vegetable pollution, which is a menace in tropical countries. In regard to the system of filtration, Mr. Hering preferred the slow method to the mechanical rapid method. There is little difference in cost. The trouble with the rapid filtration is that it requires very close attention and often fails in the purposes desired.

The difficulty here is with the sand, the high price of which is so great that it increases the amount of money necessary. He recommended, as in his report, that crushed rock be used instead. Mr. Hering desired that suggestions be offered him in order that he might inquire into them during his stay here and inform the Board of his researches. Dr. Wood stated that it seemed as if in the future the residents would be higher up than our reservoirs and some steps should be taken toward placing a reservoir above the elevation of residences. Dr. Wood suggested that Punchbowl be selected for this purpose, his natural formation making it admirably fitted for a reservoir.

In discussing the filters Mr. Hering favored the slow system. Either that or the mechanical system, however, would give satisfaction. Owing to labor being somewhat scarce it would probably take longer to set up the slow system than the mechanical. The filtration reservoir might be built before the situation of the plant is decided upon. The regular business was then taken up.

G. W. Smith reported in regard to the Insane Asylum. Plans were exhibited for new buildings, which are necessary owing to the increase of patients. Dr. Day remarked that the matter has been up before the Board before, but the conclusion has always been reached that a large permanent building should be built. Dr. Herbert reported that the asylum guards had been drawn on jury duty causing inconvenience, and asked that steps be taken to release them. He requested a leave of absence for three or four months, during which Dr. Humpal's act as his successor. This was granted.

Dr. Emerson introduced a resolution to the effect that immediate steps should be taken regarding the establishment of a filtration system. The resolution was approved by the Board. The reports of the fish and meat inspectors were read and approved. The resignation of L. D. Kellipio as clerk of the fish inspector, was reported.

Reports of the Waimea hospital and Maternity Home were read and approved. The usual recommendation was made that Louis A. S. Cleveland be granted a license to practice medicine.

A letter was read from Mr. E. C. Shurey accepting the position of Food Inspector of Honolulu. He will enter upon his duties May 1st. Marshal Brown informed the Board that Dr. Kobayashi had requested leave to establish a hospital on Vineyard street. No action was taken as the matter was out of the Board's jurisdiction.

The time of leaving for the regular visit to Molokai was discussed. At present no steamer is available. There is a possibility of going up Sunday, a most of the steamers are generally late that day. No definite time was decided upon.

The following were present at the meeting: Attorney General Cooper, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. Emerson, G. W. Smith, L. D. Kellipio, Dr. Wood, Dr. Day, Rudolph Hering, Dr. Alvarez and Dr. Herbert.

NERO COMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The Nero, formerly a collier, has been altered and prepared for deep-sea dredging. At present she is lying in Mission bay taking cold preparatory to her departure for Honolulu at the end of the week. The Nero will survey for a telegraph cable between Honolulu and Luzon, via Midway Island and Guam.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and also household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Philpott, Editor Red Oak Herald.

For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

BIG INVOICE OF

HARNESS,

Direct from the Boston Harness Co.

VERY STYLISH

BUGGY AND SURREY HARNESS

(Guaranteed Hand Made)

Also, many other kinds of HARNESS, for light and heavy work.

SCHUMAN'S

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service that we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the fool; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND REGENERATOR.

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scalds, Sores, Eczema, Skin and Head Itches, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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A GREAT PLANT

Monster Buildings for the Honolulu Iron Works.

KAKAOKO SITE IMPROVEMENTS

Extensive Additional Equipment—Electric Cranes—Compressed Air—Many New Tools.

The whole town was surprised and pleased when it was published in this paper several months ago that the Honolulu Iron Works Company has acquired a large tract of land in the Kakaoko district and would establish its plant on the new acreage. It was then stated that the business of the concern had outgrown entirely the old stand on Queen street. A few weeks ago the news was given that the Iron Works Company was putting up a temporary building on the new site. This structure is now finished and is occupied. Much material is taken to it direct from ships. During the past six months the ground in Kakaoko has been prepared for buildings.

The buildings for the new home of the Iron Works will be of iron and steel and will come from Milliken Bros., New York. This is the firm that furnished the buildings for Oahu plantation and that has the contract for Waianae plantation houses. Shipment is to be made to the Iron Works in June. The Iron Works will have one of the largest and most complete plants to be found anywhere and will be capable of handling about anything that comes along. The company now builds mills and boilers complete and has had some important contracts for ship repairs. The new home and the new equipment will greatly increase the capacity and efficiency of the plant and will mean the employment of a still larger force. Here is an incomplete list of the most important buildings and equipment:

Boiler shop—300x85 feet.
Machine shop—300x90 feet.
Foundry—300x88 feet.
Blacksmith shop—110x48 feet.
These and other single story buildings of the plant will be between fifty and sixty feet in height and for the loads to be carried from the upper works will be of truss construction.

Pattern shops—Two stories, 200 feet front and 60 feet deep.
Suitable offices and draughting rooms.

Extensive dipping plant for the application of tar or composition to water pipe.

Sheds for storage of general material.

Stores for material in constant use or demand.

A tram system reaching every part of the grounds.

Engine room, tool room and boiler room—120x35 feet.

Sand house.

Coke house.

Coal sheds.

Two cupolas.

Brass furnaces.

A number of ten, fifteen and twenty-ton cranes, in addition to those already in use in the present shops. Several of these will be electrical traveling cranes. In the machine shop alone there will be two traveling cranes and one that will be stationary.

Drills and hammers with compressed air as power.

The electric plant will be a large one and will include beside the power, the necessary lighting dynamos.

Mr. H. Hedemann, the superintendent for the company, is now in the States placing orders for additional equipment for the new shops. Some of the tools already ordered will require ten months for building at the factory.

The whole plant is to be enclosed by a high board fence. The new site is but a short distance from the harbor channel. None of the gentlemen connected with the company will say anything about plans for a dry dock, but it is believed that the company will move in that direction so soon as the arrangement of the harbor is settled by the United States.

At the Iron Works at present there is the greatest activity. The concern is patronized extensively by new and old plantations and is doing satisfactory work. The stock of the company was recently increased. All the new shares were taken by old holders.

A Bank Needed.

Q. H. Berrey, of the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency, has recently returned from Hilo, where he was for a fortnight on business. Mr. Berrey regards Hilo as a place with excellent prospects. He thinks the greatest need of the growing town is a bank. There are others of the same mind. The field has been looked over a number of times by local men as well as visitors from the States.

The opinion generally has been that it would take some time to place a bank on a paying basis. However the changed outlook has caused further talk on the project and some men from the Mainland have declared their intention of giving Hilo a bank.

Castor Oil Refinery.

C. Koelling, who was at one time one of the principals in the Princeville Plantation Company, has now established himself at Kaneohe, this island, and is engaged in an entirely new enterprise. Mr. Koelling has secured a plant from the Honolulu Iron Works and proposes to engage in the production of castor oil commercially. He has erected the machinery and building himself, having been occupied for the past five months in the work. Mr. Koelling is confident that he will make a success of the new business.

A BEACH HOTEL

Revival of an Old Enterprise of Peacock & Co.

A CORPORATION IS FORMED

Main Building and Groups of Cottages—Resort with 1st Class Modern Features.

A new first class hotel for Honolulu is assured. It will be situated on the premises now occupied by Special Agent Sewall and adjoining property at Waikiki. The promoters are Peacock & Co. The incorporation will be capitalized at about \$100,000, the stock of which, it is understood, has all been subscribed.

The hotel will be run on a strictly first class basis. There will not be lacking a single one of the many modern improvements which have transformed hotels from taverns into homes of luxury and ease. The plans will be somewhat similar to those which were drawn when the hotel was first proposed two years ago.

The main structure will occupy the spot where the residence of H. M. Sewall is now. The present building will be enlarged and adapted to hotel needs. On each side of this large and spacious cottages will be grouped. This plan meets the needs of a tropical climate far better than a single large structure does.

The articles of incorporation will be filed in the near future. The preliminary work will be begun at an early date.

The idea of having a first class hotel on this site was first brought forward by W. C. Peacock about two years ago. The project was talked up and the plans were drawn. But when it came to getting a license the promoters and the Government could not agree. The proposition subsided for a time, only to be taken up now in such a manner as leaves no doubt but that it will be carried through.

There is no more suitable site in Honolulu for a hotel than Waikiki. The fine road affords a lovely drive, and being in such close proximity to the beach a magnificent opportunity for bathing is afforded. One of the features of the proposed plans is an elegant bath house on the beach. The grounds will be extensive and well laid out. The conduct of the hotel will be along the lines of the best of the great hotels and will prove another illustration of the progress of Honolulu.

DEWEY METHOD.

Head of a Noted School to Visit Honolulu.

It is likely that the next lecturer of the University Extension course here will be Professor Dewey, of the faculty of the University of Chicago. He is an authority on biology, but is best known for what is called his "informal school" for children. He shares with Count Leo Tolstoy, the famous Russian, a most hearty disregard for the rigid rules of educators. The idea is to appeal directly to the sense of justice and the intelligence or common sense of the child. Much of his teaching is by object lessons. The school has a manual training department on a small scale. At noon the children are instructed in the preparation of a meal. The scholars are delicately impressed with their own responsibility for the maintenance of order in the school room.

The Dewey method has been subjected to much criticism. It has attracted the widest attention and there will be the greatest interest in its explanation by the teacher himself.

If Professor Dewey does come to Honolulu he will arrive in June next and remain nearly three months. He is coming out to California to lecture and it is local people who are to invite him to come to this place. A considerable sum towards an expense fund has already been guaranteed.

A FREE GERMAN STATE.

Liechtenstein, a free and independent German state, is celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of its existence. It is still at war with Prussia, as it joined Austria in 1866, and was forgotten in drawing up the treaty of peace. Its contingent to the German army was seventy-nine men.

IS 80 YEARS OLD

Celebration of an Anniversary of Odd Fellowship.

A MEETING AT PROGRESS HALL

Large Attendance of Members and Friends—Address by W. C. Parke—A Program.

The eightieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship was fittingly celebrated by the Odd Fellows of the jurisdiction of the "Sandwich Islands" last evening at Progress hall. The celebration was worthy of the noted event which it commemorated. The hall was filled and every one present wore the look of thorough enjoyment. After the program the hall was cleared and dancing to the music of the Quintette Club



W. C. PARKE.

was continued until after midnight. Refreshments were served and they deserve special mention. They were all prepared by the Rebekahs and were of a high quality. The following excellent program was rendered:

Selection—Amateur Orchestra, Wray Taylor, director.

Reading of Proclamation and Address—W. C. Parke, D. D. G. S.

Piano Solo—Miss Ada Gertz.

Madame Jarley's Wax Works—Original Cast.

Piano Solo—Miss Kruger.

Vocal Solo—C. A. Elston.

Selection—Amateur Orchestra.

The selection of the Amateur Orchestra showed the benefit of recent practice. The different parts were well executed and all formed a harmonious whole. Miss Ada Gertz shows great talent for one so young. She shows a natural ability for the piano-forte which should make her a true artist. Madame Jarley's Wax Works were full of fun. Miss Kruger's piano solo proved her to be a mistress of technique. She is a comparatively new arrival, but her ability has already become well known. C. A. Elston sang as solo in his usual excellent manner. The second selection of the Amateur Orchestra proved fully as entertaining as the first. The following remarks by W. C. Parke, D. D. S., were well delivered and attentively listened to:

On behalf of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, whom I have the honor to represent, I wish you, one and all, a cordial welcome this evening. We have come together on the 28th of April to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of our order, and the continued success of the principles and truths for which Odd Fellowship stands. The members of the order scattered over all the world meet today, to do honor to the anniversary, and although we cannot unite with them in person, we can in spirit and good wishes. Looking back from the small beginning, organized by our beloved Thomas Willey in 1819, we see the early struggles for a foothold, the gradual development, until today we see the foremost place among the charitable societies of the world occupied by our order. This is a well known story, and it is with pardonable pride that we turn to it each year, when we take into consideration the vast amount of good the order has done and is doing.

According to the last returns the membership of the order was \$39,608 and the sum of money expended for relief purposes was \$3,364,629.41. For our own jurisdiction of Hawaii the past year has been a notable one, which has brought many changes, both political and personal. Our small Republic has been merged into the great American Republic, and we are no longer a foreign jurisdiction. With the changed condition of affairs, let us hope that our order will prosper with new life. The war for liberty, and tolerance against Spain by the United States, waged so successfully by the latter power, brought to our shores thousands of soldiers on their way to Manila. Among these were many members of our order, who, during their short stay, were entertained and made to feel, as far as it was possible, in our means, that although they were in a strange land, the hand of welcome was ready to greet them. Some were taken sick and experienced for the first time, perhaps, the practical aid of Odd Fellowship embodied in the words "to visit the sick." And here, I think a word of praise is due our sisters of the Rebekah degree for their care and attention to the sick soldiers of our order.

We have had another lodge added to our number. Olive Branch No. 2, was duly instituted in the early part of this year by Bro. H. H. Williams, P. D. D. G. S. Now let us consider another reason why we celebrate this anniversary.

The Olaf Government lands have been appraised by E. D. Baldwin and W. A. Hardy.



PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Prince Hohenlohe, chancellor of the German empire, is still vigorous, though 80 years of age on March 31. He has been minister of state and premier for thirty-two years. His simplicity of dress and manner is attractive. He is proud of the fact that he never has worn gold braid and other gewgaws, so much affected by European officials.

The mere heralding of numbers, as to members or money spent for aid, is not everything. Let us rather rejoice over the continued success of the principles of Odd Fellowship, Friendship, Love and Truth, upon which this order is founded and will continue to rest until time shall be no more. It is the faithful adherence to these which has given the order life, and the reason of its success, also the practical carrying out of the great mandate of the order: "We command you to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan." We are taught to forget self in doing for others. I trust that all will enjoy the entertainment of the evening, which is freely and heartily extended by the order.

The following committees were in charge: General committee—Dr. Rodgers, chairman, J. H. Walker, C. Wagner, F. Wood, J. Lightfoot, H. Hartman, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Petrie, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Howard, Chas. Crane. Reception committee consisted of two from each lodge. Floor committee—G. J. Holzer, Chas. Cottrell, Floor manager, H. H. Williams. The various lodges are: Eldest No. 1, Harmony No. 3, Pacific Rebekahs No. 1, Olive Branch Rebekahs No. 2.

Odd Fellowship had a very humble beginning in the city of Baltimore. There the first lodge with only a few members was established April 26, 1819. There was doubtless some connection in thought and purpose and perhaps, too, in personal relation between the first lodge of Odd Fellows and the Manchester Union of England. But Odd Fellowship grew up as an independent organization. It worked out its aims in its own way and increased wonderfully in members. Now, eighty years since its inception, it numbers nearly a million members. In 1897 there were \$29,000 scattered all over the world.

It was introduced into these islands fifty-three years ago. Excelling, the first lodge, was organized December 10, 1846, making it older than any other Odd Fellow lodge west of the Rockies and perhaps west of the Mississippi. For a time it was under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, but was attached to the Grand Lodge of California. This arrangement not being satisfactory it was constituted a separate jurisdiction under the Sovereign Grand Lodge. As in every other place the local lodges have grown in strength with the growth of the order everywhere. There are now two subordinate lodges, one encampment and two Rebekah Lodges.

MR. DOLE'S LETTER.

Communication of the President to the Planters.

The following is taken from President Dole's letter to the planters:

"Since the meeting of a committee of the Sugar Planters' Association with the Executive Council on the 17th inst., the President has received advice from the American Government which justify a change of the contemplated policy of the Hawaiian Government in regard to labor immigration.

"All applications for labor immigration permits filed before the end of this month, accompanied with the additional statements as heretofore requested in regard to desertions and number and nationalities of employees, as of the 31st day of March last, will be considered.

"A further statement is also requested with such applications, showing any contemplated extension of present area of land devoted to sugar cultivation, and other particulars which deal with the actual necessities for the applications presented."

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. W. A. Stroud, Pocumtury City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all Druggists and Dealers.

The Olaf Government lands have been appraised by E. D. Baldwin and W. A. Hardy.

AN ACQUISITION.

New Artist for a Certain City Literary Circle.

Honolulu, April 24.

Dear Sir—Don't you think but that Armstrong is a coward even tho he is a Kanaka like Dole and Judd and Samdemon And don't forget to mention Smith an All those un bred Rascals (that has the poor natives driven into A rat hole or worse. The Samoans them is the Fellows) don't you think They don right that's what those natives ought do.

If a merican can't find His living in america He ought to try hell. Now there is not one native American in Kanai all the Germans was too glad when the Mean was Blown up.

For the dearest a merican Down there for fear of Debauch of their wives and children. There is no real americans All over the islands or dont own one acre of ground but the will soon by thieving And robbery and rascality.

Yours, J. HANLON.

The syndicate of journals in this town who make hatred of Mr. Dole, the government and the missionaries a special feature in their generation of literary chaos, should welcome this brilliant contributor to their rans. His meditations, although rather excessive, bear the car marks of close study, and the literary finish which is found in the compositions of these earnest moralists. Josh Billings remarked that "good spellin' and grammar never saved a nation," and perhaps the converse proposition is true that bad spellin' and grammar never destroyed a nation. The assaults on the "un-bred Rascals" will now take a really serious form, and Mr. Hanlon will easily become the champion of these mourners who are distressed over the evil days.

Eczema, and How to Cure It.

There are many forms of skin irritation, any of them enough to tax your patience. We can treat you to one in this little article, viz: Eczema. It is safe to say that the treatment which Mrs. Prior used, will cure nine-tenths of the cases, if ointment is properly used. Read what Mrs. Prior says:

Mrs. W. W. Prior, of 204 South St., Baraboo, Wis., says: "Our little boy, now four years of age, since he was six months old had eczema on the back of his knees. We had several doctors treat him, and I used every remedy that was recommended to me but without obtaining any benefit. In warm weather it annoyed him severely; I never knew what it was to have a good night's rest for he could not sleep on account of the intolerable itching and I was obliged to walk the floor with him. Mr. Prior read about Doan's Ointment and procured a box at Evenson's drug store.

The very first application gave the boy relief. Since using it he has not been annoyed by the affliction. I regret that we did not know of this valuable preparation before, as we would have prevented much suffering and quite a big medicine bill. When Doan's Ointment cured such a stubborn case as this of our boy, I have enough confidence in it to think it will cure any of the ailments for which it is recommended."

Doan's Ointment may be had of dealers generally, or by mail from the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on receipt of price, 50c per box.

TO BRING HOME THE BODIES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Long has instructed the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard to procure two metallic caskets and send them on the Badger to Apia to receive the remains of Lieut. L. B. L. and Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia, which will be returned to the United States for burial.

OLD NAME AND NEW.

(New York Press.) Biggs—I saw a lot of Hawaiians on Park row this morning. Boggs—You did? Biggs—Yes—sandwich men, you know.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Keep Cool

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The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and are not so expensive.

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Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps,

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All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

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Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1899.

WHITE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. W. O. Smith, whose views on any subject connected with our local affairs are always interesting, and are generally valuable, says in the paper which he sent to the joint meeting of the Executive and the planting interest last week that: "The necessity of depending upon cheap Asiatic labor is removed. But the employers will not seek the higher priced labor so long as the cheaper class is available."

The Advertiser has persistently advocated the introduction of American laborers here for social and political reasons, and it has, in the past spoken with some indignation of the trifling indifference of the sugar interests in the matter. While \$150,000 or more is readily paid for a sugar mill, any proposition to spend the sum of \$50,000 for one vigorous, persistent and intelligent effort to introduce a good class of white laborers, by all of the plantations combined, would be met with derision. The motto has been, as a rule, "Millions for dividends, not a cent for civilization."

Mr. Smith believes that laborers other than Asiatic can now be obtained. They can be obtained, but not without the use of money, brains and sacrifice. The whole community, devoted to getting sugar profits, must realize that a day of reckoning may be at hand, unless the labor system is changed.

With the increase of Asiatic immigration, the difficulties of introducing the American laborers for instance have no doubt increased, until the conditions are such that only heroic treatment will now introduce white labor.

Five years ago, owing to the depressed condition of the grain industry, thousands of good Americans were ready and willing to immigrate to these islands. It was the opportunity of Hawaii. Nothing was done. Conditions have changed, and the American farmer is now prosperous. Wages are high, and every honest laborer can get work at fair prices. The delay, almost criminal in its neglect of opportunity, increases the expense and trouble of securing suitable immigrants.

Any scheme of immigration that proposes to bring to these islands white labor from the Mainland or Europe will find that the immigrant, unless in great distress or a "bummer" avoids countries where cheap labor fixes the rate of wages. During the last thirty-five years State Immigration bureaus in the Southern States, have made earnest efforts to secure white immigration from Europe, but those disposed to emigrate from the Northern States, or from Northern Europe, refused to go to the South where the wages of the negro indirectly fixes the standard of wages for the white man. The purpose of a laborer in immigrating to America is to better his condition. The purpose of an American farmer or laborer in immigrating to Hawaii is also to better his condition. And unless he is thoroughly convinced that he can better it, he will stay at home. The business difficulty lies in making him believe that he will be better off by emigration.

The movements of the American and European emigrating farmers during the last fifty years, have been governed by the price of land. The farmers are sturdy speculators in their way, and Uncle Sam, for a century, has allowed them to take up public land at \$1.25 per acre, and sell it at larger profits than the sugar stocks ever have produced.

The great majority of steady laboring farmers are married, and have children. With an offer of increased wages these married laborers will hesitate to move unless the social conditions are pleasant for their wives and children.

While the difficulties of securing a desirable class of immigrants for these islands are great, they can be overcome. "Money and brains can do anything," the great capitalists say. Among the 75,000,000 of Americans, there are quite enough farm laborers to be had, who put climate before all things. These are not to be found in one place, but are scattered in many places. They may be found. Money and brains will find them. The bums are ready to come at a moment's notice. The desirable men have something at stake where they live, and will not readily rush into any new schemes. They seek betterments, and a mild climate is betterment enough for many of them.

The change in our labor conditions requires heroic treatment. The money is here. So are the brains. The inflexible will is lacking.

Among the stockholders in every plantation is that sturdy character, Progress. Other stockholders may go-

the up the each dividend, but he demands a moral dividend. And if he does not get it, he introduces the higher law, and forces disaster and finally bankruptcy.

OF WHAT USE?

The words "of what use?" might be written over the entrance of the Princess Kaiulani School at Palama. They should not imply that the school is of no use whatever, but that it fails to be of the best use. The building itself gives credit to minister, to architects, to teacher and to the taxpayers who are willing to pay for it.

The children will be instructed within its walls, as they have been heretofore instructed, in the rudiments, and more than that, through the intelligent energy of the principal, commendable without measure, they will learn much about the world and the nice things that are in it, and about the pleasure of having these things. And so long as the pupils remain in the school, they learn to despise the savages who have no wants, and whose measure of happiness is the bow and arrow and a hut. Their education will urge them to lead the lives of civilized people who want a thousand things that the savages never heard of or do not care for, or as the French traveller expressed it: "Ah! you teach the savages A, B, C, then he wants trousers and a gold watch."

While this system of education is applied in this and the other school houses, the children of the Anglo-Saxons, the Portuguese, the natives, the Chinese and the Japanese are, daily and most faithfully, instructed so as to surely and swiftly develop wants which are expensive things to possess.

Prof. Geo. Harris admirably expresses the idea in these words:

"Progress, then, consists in the increase of wants, or, which is the same thing, in the development of man in the consciousness and satisfaction of capacity."

"One want plants the germ of another want, or there is no progress. These wants are the ladders on which we mount."

The school house is therefore a device which inevitably generates wants which cost money. But no system of education is satisfactory or is useful which does not, along side of its development of wants, educate as well in the practical ways of supplying these wants. It is unwise and rather absurd to create a thirst and give neither water to quench it, or show where it can be found.

Those who undertook to make a wise solution of the negro problem in the South, after the close of the Civil war, were "inspired" to see that the education of the children, especially of the laboring classes, would be a mischievous affair if it did not include with the education of wants, the education also in the practical ways of supplying these wants. If they taught the children to reject the hovel, they saw the supreme necessity of teaching them how to put a better house in its place. If the children were to be enlightened on the subject of wants, they should also be enlightened on the equally important matter of the best ways of getting cash to supply the wants.

There are in these islands, some thousands of children, especially the Portuguese, who are now educated to have wants, which their parents did not have because they were ignorant. This education unfits them for any industrial occupation that does not return the means for a "decent living," which involves a gratification of these wants. A shrewd and educated plantation manager said, last year: "The education of the children of the people who work on the plantations makes mischief and discontent. There is but one great industry here, and its prosperity depends upon cheap labor, and cheap labor and education don't pull together."

In order to make these schools of real use, there must be created by the State, or by individuals, diversified industries that will enable these educated children to gratify their wants, and until it is done, the question is a just one, of what use are these schools, in the best sense of the term? This is an agricultural country, strictly speaking, only a sugar producing country, and upon sugar, unless there is a creation of diversified industries, all of us must live. These young people, as a rule, must and should go to the soil for a living. The State gives them education in a building which is beautiful and artistic, in which there is the best instruction, and when they leave it, it virtually points out to them the way to the plantations and the tenant life of laborers where the wages are such as to make it a mockery to say that their wants can be supplied.

Dr. J. G. Holland, the writer, said that the result of establishing academies in the New England towns was the abandonment of their houses by the young people who fled to the cities, because they had not been taught to develop New England soil. The land they abandoned the Irish and Canadian French occupied.

What is the drift, the outcome, of our system of education?

DOES THE CONSTITUTION EXTEND?

The fourteen millions of American voters make up a debating society, on the new questions about expansion and colonial governments, and each one of the fourteen millions of debaters "has the floor." So in the press, and in the trolley cars, in the clubs, in the Pullmans, on the steamboats, in valley and on mountain, these debaters, who are the real power behind the throne and must finally decide the disputed matter, are talking over the matter, while the Executive patiently waits for the voices to blend in one mighty roar that will rush through the open doors of the White House.

The debaters do not agree, especially about the constitutional aspects of this situation, and, as usual in human affairs, laymen and loungers are influenced more by their temperaments than by their reasons. What surprises the laymen is that the lawyers are "all at sea" in the case. For the laymen do not really realize the fact that the Federal Constitution is a very "foxy" instrument, and its wise makers did not commit the mistake of filling it with rigid rules that might become at some period, very inconsistent. The instrument contains very precise terms in some respects, and very general terms in other respects. It happens in the matter of dealing with territories only general terms are used; in fact, in the matter of governing them about one line is used in declaring that Congress may make "needful rules and regulations" for their government. That is all that is said regarding the power which Congress has over the present domain of territory covering a larger area than France and Germany and Austria combined.

Naturally there would be differences of opinion regarding the status of territories, especially when obtained by conquest, and the lawyers have failed to agree about the relation of territories to the federal government from the time of the Louisiana purchase to the present time.

The Supreme Court has, at times, expressed opinions which seemed to settle finally just what they are, but many of these opinions, not decisions, are not binding, because they were not necessary to the making of a judgment. What the federal government can do with the territories has never been before the court as a broad question. It has said that the constitution covered the territories, but it has never defined the power of Congress over them, excepting in certain instances. And so far as it has defined these relations, it has not extended the constitution without discrimination.

One of the most interesting papers on this subject is one presented in the Harvard Law Review by Prof. James B. Thayer of the Harvard Law School.

While he is opposed to expansion he accepts the facts of the conquests, and the annexation of Hawaii, and then asks, what can we do with these new territories? He takes the very broadest views regarding the power of Congress to govern them: "that it has the legal and constitutional power to govern these islands as colonies, substantially as England might govern them." He believes that altogether too narrow views prevail regarding the power of Congress in this respect. He believes that the constitution is "astonishingly well adapted for the purposes of a great developing nation, and it shows its wisdom mainly in the shortness and generality of its provisions, in its silence and abstention from petty limitations."

He states a distinction which has not so far attracted much attention. That, because a territory becomes a part of the national domain, it does not follow that the inhabitants secure any rights whatsoever as American citizens. He cites the case of the Indians, who live in American territory. Although the constitution declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof" are citizens of the United States, and although Senator Hoar and Senator Morgan declared that the Indians were citizens, the Supreme Court (Elk vs. Wilkins, 112 U. S. R.) gave judgment that they were not, but were the "creatures" of Congress.

Prof. Thayer believes, therefore, that Congress will have no difficulty in dealing with the Cubans and Filipinos, and may rule and regulate them as it may see fit. Because Congress, representing a liberty loving people, has chosen to govern the people of the territories on the lines of the constitution, it does not follow that it is under obligation to do so, at least so far as political obligations are involved. If, therefore, Congress denies to the Filipinos the right of trial by jury, it will not be an unconstitutional measure.

Prof. Thayer remarks that the status of the people of an annexed territory depends upon the bargain that was made in the act of annexation. Hawaii made no terms.

These views favor the idea that Congress is not under any constitutional obligation to place Hawaii on the same footing with Cuba, if that island is an-

nexed, or with the Philippines. That body may provide laws for Hawaii which might be entirely unsuited to the other territories.

So far as the extension of the constitution is involved, the judicial authorities are against Prof. Thayer.

LYNCH LAW.

For the first time, in the enforcement of the criminal laws, the federal government has undertaken to prosecute men who are charged with lynching in the southern states. The trial now proceeding or concluded in Charleston, S. C. is one of national interest.

Baker, a colored man, was appointed last year postmaster in the town of Lake City, S. C. "Representative business men" as they are called, of that city, being opposed to the appointment of a colored man, attacked Baker's house, which was also the post office, at night, set it on fire, burned the mails, shot and killed Baker, and one of his children, and drove his wife and seven children to the woods. It was a savage deed, and an evidence of frightful lawlessness.

The state authorities hesitated to prosecute the fifteen "respectable persons" believed to be guilty of arson, murder and the destruction of the United States mails. The offense was one against the state law but the murdered man was a federal officer, and was entitled to federal protection. The act of killing and the act of burning the mails are regarded as offenses against federal law as well as against state law. The federal authorities in Washington have undertaken the prosecution of the murderers, and the case, at the latest date, was on trial before a jury.

The outcome of the affair will be the measure of southern civilization. Lynching for a certain offense committed in the south will not be denounced, even though regretted, by those who are familiar with the social conditions existing there, but the intelligent people of the south strongly condemn the acts of lynching for minor offenses, and for no offense whatever, against the law.

However zealous the federal authorities are, they cannot control the verdicts of juries.

The case is ably defended and the chances are that the sentiment of the community will influence the jury to acquit the defendants. The federal authorities may, however, secure an exceptionally good jury in Charleston. The traditions of the south forbid the hanging of a white man for "killing a nigger." The verdict, if the crime is proved, will indicate the progress of the south during the last thirty-five years.

A GOOD SERMON.

Brother Atherton gave, in the Christian Church on Sunday evening, some excellent advice on the matter of stock speculation. If people, old and young, would follow it, there would be much less misery here at no very distant day. But the old and the young will not follow his advice, because they live in an age when the air they breathe is infected with speculative germs, and a great majority of the largest fortunes have been made by speculating. Ninety per cent. of those who engage in the speculations fail and disappear from the stock exchanges, but the ten remaining per cent. remain as the shining lights of great fortunes, which the people worship, as the Persians worship fire.

It is the examples of success in business like that present in Brother Atherton's own life that dazzles the crowd. For the crowd does not distinguish between the success due to his industry, patience, nerve, and integrity, and the success due to events, like the Cuban war for instance, or to the reciprocity treaty, over which he had no control, and which a wise man calls his good fortune.

The fact that Brother Atherton has been very "successful" as it is called in a worldly sense, is misleading to the mind of the crowd. If he had given in detail the history of all of the sugar plantations during the last forty years, the crowd would have learned that there was a vast amount of anxiety and labor besides speculation in it, due to the condition of things. The crowd cares nothing, how ver, for this history. It looks at the few instances of successful men, and expects to go "cross lots" to wealth instead of travelling over the stony roads that many of the successful men have passed.

Brother Atherton is not quite accurate in declaring that speculation is immoral when it is conducted without value as a basis, as for instance the buying and selling of wheat, without owning it.

A vast amount of the legitimate business of the country is carried on without owning the articles dealt in. The iron merchants buy pig iron, the dry goods merchants buy cloths, the copper merchants buy copper, and these articles are bought on contracts without ownership or payment, and these contracts are sold to those who need the articles, but have not anticipated a rise in prices. These contracts without

Could Not Sleep

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"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIE HAMES, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SHOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

"We have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.

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possession, however, are not hazardous, but are founded on experience, knowledge, thought,—and these are entitled to an equivalent of profit. A transaction which is legitimate business in one case, is speculation or gambling in another case. Homicide may be a crime or a virtuous act, according to the circumstances. The lines of demarcation between gambling and legitimate business are shadowy. The moral quality of any act is best defined after its effect on the mind of the author of it is known.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The Church very gradually takes its true position as a moral force. It begins to dare to attack the acts of men, instead of their consciences which cannot be reached by laws. The railroad swindler looks on with contentment, while the pulpit fires into the sand bank of his conscience. When the Church picks out a single and conspicuous act of wickedness, and centers its fire on that, and is supported by the enflaming fire of other Churches, and the fire is ceaseless, then the wicked act crumbles in ruins, and the author of it mends his ways. Satan, in his confidential moments, admits that he has no special use for the Church militant that makes bulls' eyes, instead of firing over the heads of the enemy.

Recently, in the city of New York, some railway people, backed by the Tammany power, undertook to occupy Amsterdam avenue, one of the most attractive avenues in the city, with trolley tracks, to the great injury of the residences and the Churches. Dr. Peters, of St. Michael's Church, resolved to prevent this injury. Those who resided in premises adjoining the avenue needed a leader who was able and willing to organize their scattered forces into a solid and marching front. Dr. Peters did it thoroughly and well. He regarded the Churches as the true reservoirs of aggressive power. The Churches responded to his call. Father Galligan of the Roman Catholic Church, declared that the "combating of evil is as much a part of religion as the encouragement of goodness." The pastors of other Churches took a similar view. Satan did not agree with this radical view, and said it was dangerous doctrine to preach from the pulpit. It was purely heresy, and against all traditions. Some of the members of these belligerent Churches, were interested in promoting these injurious things. They agreed that Satan was "not far out of the way," and that their business interests ought to be protected rather than destroyed. Then the Churches put up money for a fight in the courts. This, Satan again said confidentially, was only making the Churches worldly affairs. It was not a fair fight, and the Churches would go to the dogs, if they kept on. He believed it was better to send money to Africa, for the conversion of the heathen, instead of using it to disturb business interests.

But Dr. Peters and the other pastors believed that the throwing of the stones of an Injunction at the grasping capitalists did more good than pelting them with the grass of exhortation. The Injunction, instigated by the Churches, knocked down the capitalists and kept them down. The confiscation of a public way was prevented. Satan writes to the journals that if the Churches keep on this way, he "will sell out even at a loss," and leave the country, and then people will find out how much they owe to him as a good business adviser.

Speaker Reed.

A dispatch from New York dated April 19, states that Thomas Brackett Reed, the noted Congressman, will give up political life to become senior member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum, 10 Wall street, New York. An income of \$50,000 per year is guaranteed to him. Mr. Reed and family go to Europe for a vacation and rest. On their return Mr. Reed will resign his position in Congress and remove his family from Portland, Maine, to their New York City home.

READY TO TREAT

Instructions to the Commissioners to Samoa.

Clothed with Authority—First Desire of the United States—Still Talk of Partition.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The instructions to the Samoan Commissioners have been completed. They are alike in all essential respects. They were summed up today by one of the Commissioners substantially as follows:

The Commission is given complete authority to carry on a provisional government for Samoa. In doing this the instructions carefully prescribe the preservation of order and the securing of life and property as a first requisite. It is provided that the duties of all of those heretofore exercising authority in Samoa, either in the treaty of Berlin or in the service of either of the Governments, shall be suspended in order that the High Commission about have complete authority over the affairs of the islands.

The Commission is required to make a report upon a variety of things, including the recent collisions and the causes leading up to them, the administration of the islands, the rights of the several claimants to the islands, and also as to what changes are desirable in the methods provided by the treaty of Berlin.

The instructions call for unanimity in all action. The action of the Commission when unanimous is to be conclusive without referendum except when it suspends a provision of the treaty of Berlin. In that case also a provision of the treaty of Berlin may be suspended by unanimous agreement of the members, but the suspension is ad referendum and is not binding until the three governments approve or disapprove. The instructions are broad enough to include the recent troubles, so that these acute phases as well as the general government of Samoa will be adjusted.

LONDON, April 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: The proposal to partition the Samoan islands, said to have been revived in the United States, will be accepted by Germany only if no other solution is possible.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Samoan Commission will sail for Apia on the naval transport Badger, leaving San Francisco on the 25th inst. This arrangement was made today after Baron Spreck von Sternberg, first secretary of the German Embassy, had called on Secretary Hay and advised him of his appointment as the German member of the High Commission. The completed the body. As the plan was to have the members get away on the Mariposa, sailing on the 19th, was no longer feasible, the transport Badger, now on her way to San Francisco, was placed at the disposal of the Commission.

THEY FUNK.

San Francisco Bidders Wish to Withdraw.

Victor Hoffman, of San Francisco, who received the contract for putting up the Beretania street school house, has asked to be relieved from the contract. He writes that owing to an advance in the price of lumber he will be unable to put up the building for the figure specified. His bid was \$25,999.

The matter was thoroughly discussed in the Cabinet yesterday morning. The decision was finally reached that if Mr. Hoffman persisted in withdrawing the Government will declare forfeited his bond of \$1000. Although there are three other San Francisco bids lower than the local bids it is believed that the contract will now go to the lowest of the Honolulu bidders—Mr. Ouderkirk.

Still another San Francisco man wishes to be released from his contract. This is F. P. Jones who writes that he will not be able to take the \$6000 of Government bonds owing to his money being tied up elsewhere. The bonds will be given to the highest local bidder.

CONGRESSMAN HILBORN DEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Former Representative Hilborn, of California, died at Garfield Hospital this afternoon. The cause of his death was blood poisoning, resulting from kidney complications.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 19.—Samuel Greely Hilborn, ex-Congressman of the Third District of this State, was born in Minor, Androscoggin, then Cumberland county, Maine, on December 5, 1834. He read law with Tassenden and Butler, Portland, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In that year he moved to Vallejo and practiced law. He moved to Oakland in 1867. He filed the unexpired term of Joseph McKenna in the Fifty-third Congress, defeating Warren B. English, was succeeded by English in 1894 in a contest. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. He was a life-long Republican. He leaves one daughter, Miss Grace Hilborn. His death prevented his appointment by President McKinley as Minister to Portugal.

Congressman Hilborn visited Hawaii about three years ago.

Gen. Lawton says 100,000 men are needed for campaigning against the insurgents. He has relinquished territory to save garrison forces for the field. Gen. Otis and the administration believe an army of 30,000 or 40,000 will be sufficient for all purposes in the Philippines.

ORDER OF TRAVEL

How "Johnny" Will Leave Manila for Home.

FIRST CALIFORNIA AT HEAD

This Command was First in the Field—Second Oregon—John Barrett's Opinion.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A San special from Washington says: At a conference between the President, Secretary Alger and Adjutant-General Corbin this afternoon it was decided that the volunteers should be returned to the United States in the order of their arrival at Manila. Instructions to do so will be sent to General Otis. According to the rule of procedure established, the several state organizations will be started for home in this order: First California Infantry, Second Oregon Infantry, Battery B, California Artillery, which reached Manila June 30, 1898; Batteries A and B of Utah Artillery, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, First Colorado Infantry, First Nebraska Infantry, First North Dakota Infantry, Thirtieth Minnesota Infantry, First Idaho Infantry, First Wyoming Infantry, First Montana Infantry, First South Dakota Infantry, First Washington Infantry, part of the battalion of the California Artillery, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, First Tennessee Infantry, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry, First troop Nevada Cavalry and Wyoming Battery.

It is the intention of General Otis to send home all the volunteers. The first expedition will leave for San Francisco between May 5th and 10th.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following cable has been received from General Otis:

"MANILA, April 19.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Lawton returned from Lake country 17th inst., bringing captured vessels. Insurgents are much scattered, retreat before our forces and await an opportunity to attack detachments. The better class of people are tired of war and desire peace. Enemy build hope on the return of our volunteers to the United States. Its army is much demoralized and loss by desertion large. Will probably prosecute a guerrilla warfare, looting and burning the country which it occupies. The health and spirits of the troops good. Volunteers return will commence about May 5th. Will render willing service until return transports are available. Embarkation will continue through June and July.

"Reports from the Visayan Islands continue very encouraging. Inter-Island and commerce heavy, customs receipts increasing."

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Tribune special from Washington says: Fourteen thousand regulars are to be sent to re-enforce General Otis at Manila as soon as the necessary marine transportation can be procured. The first regiment to be ordered will probably be the Seventh Artillery, of which two light batteries, C and M, have been ordered home from Porto Rico for the purpose. They will be sent at once to San Francisco to await an available transport steamer. Thirteen heavy batteries of the regiment will be equipped as infantry, according to present plans, although one of them may be used as light artillery. It is not expected that the bulk of this large body of reinforcements can reach Manila until the end of the rainy season, which has just begun, but they will follow closely the departure from the Philippines of the volunteers.

LONDON, April 19.—John Barrett, former United States Minister to Siam, who has just arrived from Manila, emphatically declares that the gloomy forebodings expressed in some quarters relative to the Philippines are not justified by the facts.

"The United States naval and military authorities," he says, "have done everything possible in the difficult and exceptional circumstances, and the united support of all parties in the United States in the present juncture will enable them to bring matters in the Philippines to a quick and lasting settlement, honorable to the motherland. Should the Philippines, however, who are kept well informed, acquire the idea that a prolongation of hostilities would affect politics in the United States advantageously to them, the war would be more prolonged."

In the opinion of Mr. Barrett, the Philippines, as soon as he has had time to digest the recent successes of General Otis and General Lawton, and to become convinced of American superiority, will settle down to a life of peaceful and progressive citizenship.

"TED THOMAS" TOWER.

Building for Diamond Head Light Completed.

"Ted" Thomas' Tower is finished. This pile is the new lighthouse for Diamond Head. The stone edifice is erected in place of the pipe structure which Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, first designed. The material is from Oahu quarries.

The new lighthouse is something over forty feet high. The light will be 120 feet above the sea. The masonry is surmounted by a tall steel cylinder in two sections and above this metal will be placed the lamp from France. The tower has foundations five feet in diameter and the walls are two and a half feet thick. The pipes for the structure as planned originally were to be eight inches in diameter. The pipe

THE NEW SYSTEM

Perfect Telephone Service in Waikiki.

CABLE AND SWITCHBOARD

Simplicity and Efficiency—What is in Store for the City—Acting Manager.

The new branch telephone station at Waikiki has been inspected by officers of the company, with John Cassidy, superintendent of the Mutual system, as guide. The outlying "central" is in a neat little cottage on the road near the park. The force consists of one boy and one young lady, the latter a Hawaiian. In the operating room is a single switchboard of the new pattern adopted by the company. The wires are carried into the room from the floor. This place is the center of the service for the whole of Waikiki district and for communication between Waikiki and town subscribers. The arrangement for connections is simply beautiful in its simplicity and efficiency. Then as the "central" wires are in a cable there is absolute freedom from induction. A whisper in the transmitter does the business well enough and so perfect for their duties are the new instruments that at the receiving end a message can be heard in any part of a large room.

With this new switchboard, with which the city exchange is to be equipped, the new system of the company when he takes the telephone from the instrument. This action is shown by a drop in the office indicating the number that desires a connection. The operator inquires "Number, please."

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The Star as "Beatrice"—An Even Presentation of a Fine Play.

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THE NEW SYSTEM

Perfect Telephone Service in Waikiki.

CABLE AND SWITCHBOARD

Simplicity and Efficiency—What is in Store for the City—Acting Manager.

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Poor Blood

Nervous Prostration

Tested and tried for 35 years in all parts of the world.

Such is the testimony of Mrs. E. B. Cheney, of Lowell, Vermont, Australia, New Zealand.



It is with great pleasure that I record my experience as a nurse for thirty years with the wonderful curative effects.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and Dr. Ayer's Pills. Both of these have been used in different parts of the world, in cases of nervous prostration, poor blood, skin diseases and all complaints from which women suffer. I most heartily commend these preparations to all sufferers from any of the above named distressing complaints.

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take also Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one and the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Thos. M. Starkey has been appointed a member of the Board of Immigration.

Dr. F. R. Day has purchased the Club hotel property on Beretania street.

The new Waikiki road has been named the Ala Moana—the "Ocean Road."

Two or three new boys are to arrive soon to ride running horses, on June 11.

The Olaa Sugar Plantation has bought the 200 acre coffee plantation of J. L. Noddy.

Everything is being rushed at the Olaa plantation for the purpose of starting up the mill.

J. E. Gomallison secured the contract for the second section of the Olaa road. His bid was \$524.

The time of the opening of the books of the proposed Olaa plantation is still undecided. Puna is still in abeyance.

Senator J. A. McCandless has gone to Molokai to visit his well boring rigs on the American Sugar Company's plantation.

Professor Koehle expects to leave for the Fiji Islands in the course of a month or so to study the cane borer on its native haunts.

Salvador, who used his knife upon a native boy some time ago, almost cutting him to death, was given six months by Judge Wilcox yesterday.

While here from Oakland recently E. M. Walsh gave an order for a number of cottages to be built on his property at the corner of Lanialilo and Kilauea streets.

Manager Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, is fertilizing the lands of that plantation in the same manner as he did with Ewa. The three new pumps will be sent up in May.

Flammarion, the royally bred running filly owned by Wm. Cunningham, has been baptized Hoomanawanui. The animal is doing famously in her work after much patient training.

Mr. Allan Herbert has purchased 1500 Samoan coconut trees, which he intends to plant on each side of the new beach road, Ala Moana. The planting will take place May Day.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., have been notified that in the future they will have to pay \$5 more for the Columbia model than they have been paying. They will sell their present stock at the usual price, \$59.

The heavy debt in Makaweli stock is not quite settled yet. It is known that Alexander & Baldwin are to have

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makena, Maui, and Lahaina, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohnpei, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahuili, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay to, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

Session Sales—Ten Mainland, \$12.50.

Outside Sales Reported—Twenty-five, \$100.00; 15 Panahan, \$38.50.

Quotation Changes—Eighteen.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., April 27, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Paid. Bid. Ask.

AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO. 1,000,000 100 100

AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO. 1,000,000 100 100

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AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO. 1,

AN ART NUCLEUS

Two Pieces of Statuary at Oahu College.

THE CASTS FROM LONDON

Augustus Caesar Herod: Size and Diana Gabil Life Size — in Pauahi Hall

Ever since Mr. P. A. Hosmer was made President of Oahu College here, which was nine years ago, one of his chief endeavors has been to develop and maintain an atmosphere of the artistic about the school. There has been achieved a fair amount of success in this commendable effort. One thought of Mr. Hosmer has been that the College was the place for an art museum. The assembly room of Pauahi Hall, the gift of Chas. R. Bishop, is a grand exhibition spot and for the overflow there are other handsome rooms and some magnificent corridors.

An ambitious beginning for the museum has been made. Pictures have been given by Chas. R. Bishop, Col. W. F. Allen, Jas. S. McCandless and others. Lately Mr. Hosmer has secured and placed two pieces of statuary. These are plaster casts of Augustus Caesar and Diana Gabil just received from D. Brunelini, London.

The Caesar is of heroic proportions and is a noble and inspiring piece of work. It is a copy of the marble statue in the Vatican museum at Rome. This original was found near Rome in 1863 and has excited the admiration of artists and art lovers all over the world. The conception represents the empire itself in the fullest prime of life, marking the era of the birth of Christ. Caesar is addressing the soldiery. He has laid aside the sword, has taken up the staff of civil authority and is proclaiming universal peace. Every detail of the reproduction is perfect and the effect upon the beholder is striking and fascinating.

The original of the Diana Gabil is in the Louvre at Paris. This statue is life size. It represents the virgin goddess fastening her robe at the right shoulder with golden clasps. One is impressed with the graceful attitude and the peaceful expression of the face. In mythology Diana is the twin sister of Apollo, the pair being the son and daughter of Jupiter and Latona. Diana is called the Moon Goddess and the Huntress of the gods.

There are many visitors to Pauahi these days to see the casts of the famous statues. Mr. Hosmer is proud of the acquisitions and has high hopes of increasing the display. With these two pieces, the paintings and a magnificent bust of Minerva there is the nucleus for a collection that will doubtless be enriched from time to time by wealthy friends of the college.

A standard history says of Augustus, the nephew of Julius Caesar:

After the clamor of a hundred years, a sweet silence seemed to fall upon the earth. The temple of Janus was closed for the second time since the pious Numa. Warned by the fate of Julius, Augustus did not take the name of King, nor stir the Roman prejudices by any sudden seizure of authority. He kept up all the forms of the Republic. Every ten years he went through the farce of laying down his rank as chief of the army, or emperor—a title since contracted to emperor. He professed himself the humble servant of the Senate, while he really exercised absolute power. Gradually all the offices of trust were centered in him. He became at once proconsul, consul, censor, tribune and high priest.

As consul he became chief magistrate; as censor, he could decide who were to be senators; as tribune he heard appeals, and his person was sacred; as emperor, he commanded the army; and as pontifex maximus, or chief priest, he was the head of the national religion. These were powers originally belonging to the king, but which, during the republic, from a fear of centralization had been distributed among different persons. Now the emperor gathered them up again.

The Augustan age was, however, one of general peace and prosperity. The emperor lived unostentatiously in his house, not in a palace, and his toga was worn by his wife Livia and her maidens. He revived the worship of the gods. His chosen friends were men of letters. He beautified Rome so that he could truly boast that he "found the city of brick, and left it of marble." There was now no fear of pirates, or hostile fleets, and grain came in plenty from Egypt. The people were amused and fed; hence they were contented. The provinces were well governed and many gained Roman citizenship. A single language became a universal bond of intercourse, and Rome began her work of civilization and education. Wars having nearly ceased, and interest in politics having diminished, men turned their thoughts more toward literature, art and religion.

The birth of Christ, the central figure in all history, occurred during the wide spread peace of this reign.

Joe Dillon, one of the men captured by the Philippine, is known here as a boatman and barber. Dillon is an old timer of Honolulu and shipped on the Yorktown when the gunboat was here last.



AUGUSTUS CAESAR.

(Harry Roberts' Chalk Plate From a Photograph.)

FROM MR. DOLE

The President Explains Associated Charities.

Applications for Assistance to be Investigated — Separate Societies Still Independent.

As this enterprise does not seem to be clearly understood by every one interested in the existing charitable organizations, I desire to make the following explanation:—

The plan, as so far elaborated, provides for a committee made up largely of the members of the local charitable societies, which shall, through one or more paid agents, investigate all applications for assistance, and record the information thus obtained. Such cases as are ascertained to be proper subjects for charitable assistance to be thereupon recommended to the society to which they appear to belong.

It is not intended that the central committee shall compete with the local benevolent societies in direct charitable work, or have anything to say about the disposition of the funds of such societies; but that it shall do for all the societies the work of collecting information bearing upon applications for assistance and referring genuine cases to the proper society.

The effect of such work will be the application of funds of the benevolent societies of Honolulu solely to proper cases for charitable assistance, and the termination of the objectionable practice, which prevails to some extent among applicants for assistance, of levying contributions from several societies at the same time.

The general effect of this enterprise, if successfully carried on, will be to discourage pauperism and to promote the most effective application of the funds of the charitable organizations.

The central organization will not depend on the other societies for its running expenses.

SANFORD B. DOLE

NOTES FROM KAU.

Rain After Dry Winds — Cane Mills in Operation.

Special Correspondence

Kau, Hawaii, April 23rd, 1899.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—For nearly two weeks we have had strong dry winds.

This was beginning to make the water supply short, but fortunately on Friday, the 21st, heavy rains fell in the mountain and the water came up again, have had several copious showers

throughout the district on the low lands also.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the genial dentist of Honolulu, is here on a professional visit, and has been kept very busy.

The Kikapooos are here entertaining the people, and are selling a great deal of medicine.

Rev. Mr. Hill of Oahu make two trips a month now to this district to hold services, the first Sunday of the month at Pahala, and the third Sunday at Waialeale.

On the 15th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson of Naelehu were called upon to mourn for their oldest daughter, who died after several days of typhoid fever. The young lady was almost sixteen years, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was buried at Waialeale on Sunday, April 16th, Rev. Mr. Hill officiating at the funeral services.

Pahala mill is still grinding, and is doing big work, has made fifty-one tons of sugar in eleven hours' grinding. Honouapo mill commences on the 24th to grind the Hilea cane. Honouapo is to have a new mill similar to the Pahala mill.

A petition has been sent to the Board of Health asking the Board to remove Thos. McMillan, the government physician for this district.

FOR MRS. MCKINLEY.

President's Wife Inherits Valuable Rights in Mineral Lands.

CANTON, Ohio.—Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, her sisters and the heirs of the late George D. Saxton, own the oil and mineral rights in 290 acres of land in the vicinity of the Selo oil field. They did not know it until informed by a man who wanted a lease. In looking up an abstract he found that the present owner only has title to the surface.

James Saxton, father of Mrs. McKinley, sold it over thirty years ago, and reserved the mineral and under the surface rights. A contract was made with the Saxton heirs to sink a test well, and if oil is found to operate under royalties to the heirs.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She received no relief until she tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of burns and scalds and is never failing for all rheumatic and neuralgic pains. —D. C. Brant, Santa Ynez, Cal. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all Drugstores and Dealers.

STARRETT'S

FINE TOOLS

Just Received By the

Pacific Hardware Co.

LIMITED.

Also, Full Lines of

Leather,

Horse and

Mule Collars,

Castile Soap,

Rubber Hose,

Rat Traps

A Car-load of

Garland Stoves,

FROM THE

MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

—LIMITED.—

Fort and Merchant Streets,

King and Bethel Streets.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Chicago, U. S. A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

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Montgomery Ward & Co.,

111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The bark Foohing Susy will leave New York on April 5th, for Honolulu. The bark Island will leave New York on or about May 15, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

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Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of

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In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lauhala folder, could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted

to cure all cases of

Bile, the liver, and all kindred complaints.

Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30

years. In boxes of 40, each, of all Chemists

and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the

World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland

Counter Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Drink

PURE

WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drunk the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense.

If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water

Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited,
307 FORT ST.

HENRY MAY & CO.

Corporation to Take Over
a Pioneer Business.

The May Fort Street Grocery Es-
tablishment A New Building—A
Concern Dating From 1855.

The old established firm of Henry May & Co. is to be incorporated. The articles of incorporation will be filed with the Minister of Interior in the near future. It will be capitalized at \$120,000 the stock having already been taken up. Among the stockholders are Castle & Cooke, Brewer & Co., Estate of S. G. Wilder and H. E. McIntyre & Co. Of course Mr. T. May will have a large block.

By the 1st of July H. May & Co. will move into the quarters occupied by McIntyre & Co. The erection of the new building will then begin. The building now occupied by May & Co. will be torn down.

The firm of May & Co. is the oldest distinctly grocery store in the city. It was established in 1855. It was first opened under the name of Savidge & May, Samuel Savidge and Henry May being the partners. Later Mr. May took a trip to England, returning to buy out the interest of Mr. Savidge. The business was then run under the name of Henry May.

The present proprietor, Mr. Tom May, a nephew of Mr. Henry May, was admitted to partnership in 1876. Upon the death of Henry May in 1884, Tom May succeeded to the business. The store is situated in an old stone building which has a number of historical associations. The firm has always held a high position in the business community of the Islands.

A TROLLEY SYSTEM.

The Upper Wire Will Likely be
Used Here.

Another meeting was held yesterday of the directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company.

It is said that it is now the same as settled that the new company will give the city a trolley system. All plans for compressed air were dropped some time ago, largely on account of the report brought back by Manager Balentine. There was for some time consideration of underground wire plan and the new "ground contact system" lately placed at Washington, D. C. It is favored by the promoters that after all the trolley will be the best.

The company's orders for track, power and transmission plant and cars will soon go forward. In the meantime rights of way will be acquired and a site for power house selected.

TWO OF A TRADE.

That two of a trade seldom agree is a common saying. Its weakness, however, resides in the fact that it is a caviiling, sneering saying. The idea sought to be conveyed is that the disagreement is the outcome of reciprocal jealousy. While that is likely, it is not a necessary, or even a philosophical inference. Two of a trade may easily see reasons for an honest difference of opinion to which the outsider is blind. Again, two of a trade may agree and both be wrong—on a point, of course, connected with their own industry. Some years ago there was high debate over the question whether a painting, exhibited in Paris, was an original Velasquez or a copy. Half the artists and connoisseurs in Europe got hot under the collar about it. It was one or the other—so they said. Later on the fact came out. It was neither an original nor a copy; it was a *reproduction*. The experts were mistaken. And so runs speculative judgment in everything.

Here is the case of two doctors; both doubtless, competent men. If they were wrong, or if only one was wrong, but let us have the story first. It comes from a reputable source, and is well corroborated.

"In March, 1891," says the relater, "I had a severe attack of influenza, which prostrated me for two months. After this I could not get up my strength. My appetite was poor, and what little I did eat gave me much pain at the chest and around the heart. Sharp, cutting pains in the region of the heart seized me every now and again, sometimes so bad I feared I was going to die. At night I got little or no sleep on account of wind, which rose into my throat until I fairly gasped for breath. During the painful attacks of my complaint perspiration would stand in beads upon my face.

"I soon lost strength to that extent I could not stand. Indeed, I was weak as a child. I was often so dizzy I had to catch hold of something to keep me from falling. Several times these attacks have come upon me at concerts, obliging my friends to conduct me home. As time passed on I grew more and more feeble and abandoned all hope of ever being well and strong again.

"I had two doctors attending me who prescribed medicines; which, however, eased me only for a time and then I was as bad as ever.

"One doctor said I had pleurisy; the other said I had heart disease.

"For two and one-half years I lingered along, nearly as much dead as alive, all my relatives and friends thinking I would not recover. In November, 1893, a book was left at my house in

which I read of a case like mine having been cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My wife procured me a bottle from the Provincial Drug Stores in Westgate Street, and the first bottle gave me so much relief that I continued with the medicine. I could then eat and sleep and the food agreed with me, the pain around the heart soon ceasing.

"In a short time my strength returned and I got back to my work well and vigorous. Since then I have been in the best of health. You are at liberty to publish this statement and refer to me."—(Signed) William Henry Jervis, 48 Rendelham Road, All Saints, Ipswich, November 13th, 1897.

One of Mr. Jervis' doctors pronounced his complaint to be pleurisy; the other said it was heart disease. Were they both right, or both wrong? Or was one right and the other wrong? In the latter case—which one? Judging from the symptoms as set forth by Mr. Jervis the probability is that both were right—as far as they went.

The sac or bag which surrounds the heart (called the pericardium), and the sac in which the lungs rest (called the pleurae), are parts of the lymphatic system; which is the especial abiding place and stamping ground of the kind of poison, produced by the diseased digestive system and the cause of rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, and heart disease. Now, after (if not before) his attack of influenza Mr. Jervis suffered from acute dyspepsia with torpid liver, which engendered the poison that set up a mild form of both pleurisy and heart disorder. When the real and underlying ailment of all—the dyspepsia—as cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, these supplementary or consequential troubles vanished, as might be expected.

So we see that—strange as it may seem—two of a trade can differ and both be right.

COMEDY COMING.

Three of Hoyt's Plays to be Given
Here in May.

The public of Honolulu have a rare treat in store for them in the coming of the Hoyt-McKee company the middle of May, en route to Australia. Mr. Charles Hoyt, whose name as a playwright has stood out prominently before the American public for the last ten years, has turned out more successful than any other playwright in existence. The company will present "Rag Baby," "A Trip to Chinatown" and "A Stranger in New York," three of the most successful farces ever produced in America. These farces are a combination of burlesque, comic opera, witty sayings, comic songs and dances, and tend to help a person spend an enjoyable evening exclusively in laughter, nothing serious predominating in the piece. Mr. Hoyt sent to Australia two years ago his "Trip to Chinatown" company, and it scored such a tremendous success there that he and Mr. McKee have overlooked the entire Theatrical colony in America, and have selected therefrom one of the best and most expensive organizations for the coming presentation. The company will arrive per steamer Australia on May 10th, and will give three performances in the week of May 17th. The organization is headed by Harry Comer, one of the most popular light comedians in America. His support is composed of Sam Marion, Arthur Pace, Frederick Ward, Arline Crater, Madeline Lack and the McCoy sisters. All told the list numbers about twenty people. To give the public a rough idea of what a really expensive organization this is, it may be said that the investment in taking the company from New York city and back stands the management \$10,000 while \$75,000 is tied up in salaries and incidental expenses. The public of Honolulu should not hesitate to encourage this enterprise, for if the receipts are in keeping with the expenses, it is more than probable that on the return from Australia, arrangements for another visit will be made. The company is under the management of Edward G. Cooke.

CAPITALIST HERE AGAIN.

Mr. Albert Raas is in Hawaii
Once More.

Albert Raas and family were passengers of the Mariposa. Mr. Raas, it will be remembered, accompanied Mr. Pollitz on the latter's first trip when the deals in Hawaiian Commercial and Oahu were made. Mr. Raas comes now partly on pleasure and partly on business. He is a very pleasant talker and is a firm believer in the Islands.

"Ever since my first trip here I have looked upon Hawaii as an ideal spot for rest and repose. And it is more than that. There is no better place for investment. The margins are large and even if sugar does decline, which is not expected, there will still be a handsome profit.

"Although here mostly for pleasure I shall of course keep my eyes open. I believe some of the plantations started recently are good propositions. We try and follow the course of events here as closely as possible and to keep informed as to what is being done. No, I do not know when Mr. Pollitz will pay another visit to the Islands but it will probably be by the end of May."

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

IN A RICE MILL

Description by an Observ-
vant Business Man.

The Buildings and the Processes—
The Dust—Machinery—The
Insurance Side.

The appended admirable description of a rice mill of the Islands is from the pen of W. J. Landers, the well known insurance factor of the Pacific coast. Mr. Landers had not seen a rice mill till he came to Hawaii.

The rice mills in the Hawaiian Islands resemble the old fashioned flour mill in appearance—machinery and workings, conveyors, dust, etc.

The rice is received in form like wheat after threshing, and is contained in a husk or sheath, which is first crushed off and the rice polished by a slight heat and rubbing process, coming out as to quality No. 1 or No. 2, as the case may be, ready for the market.

The rice, after threshing and before husking, is called paddy and is carried or stored in sacks, the same as wheat in California. Paddy rice in appearance resembles grain. It has no beard like barley and is not quite like wheat. The grains are pointed at each end and vary as to plumpness.

The mill process turns out bran which consists of the husks ground up fine. Rice bran is used to feed poultry, pigs, etc., and is considered nutritious and very fattening. The husks are also used for packing purposes.

The stock of a rice mill consists of paddy (unhusked rice in sacks), rice of commerce, husks unground and rice bran.

Rice is said to run about two tons to the acre and fairly close to a compact rice area a mill is necessary—in those islands the Chinese usually own the rice mills and are generally considered reliable and trustworthy.

As a fire insurance risk the water power mills are the best and all of the mills are of poor construction and are dirty from the dust which flies everywhere leaking from the conveyors and coating the machinery bearings and mixing with the lubricants; the machinery, however, moves slow and I doubt the presence of friction sufficient to produce heat to a point of combustion, also I do not believe that the dust is explosive, and in fact, without success to burn a small quantity of dust placed in a saucer; similarly, the unhusked rice would not burn nor would the polished rice ready for market. I had no means at hand of applying any considerable heat to either dust, bran or polished rice, or of mixing dust and air to determine the probability as to explosion. I am of the opinion that rice mills are in all respects less hazardous than flour mills, either new or old style, they should, however, be accepted with great caution as to the parties seeking insurance and if the locality ceases to turn out good rice, or the area is lessened in favor of other soil productions, the risk should not be continued. Inspection every year by agent is very necessary.

A Pest Destroyer.

Professor Koehle while making some investigations in the Government nursery last Saturday made an important discovery. While examining some caterpillars he found a small parasite fly, which is the only one of its kind yet discovered in the Islands. It is called the tachina. The principal feature about it is the fact that it lays its eggs on the back of the caterpillar. On this account it is very useful in the destruction of the caterpillar. Professor Koehle is elated over the discovery, and intends to make some experiments with it in a few days.

WOOL FROM ROCK.

C. C. Hall, chemist of the Union Steel Company, at Alexandria, Ind., has discovered a process of making fine wool from rock. From a combination of 24 per cent. of limestone, chemicals and one of the commonest of minerals he turns out pure wool as white as the winter snow. One of the largest weaving concerns in Massachusetts is making experiments with this new wool, with the view of its adoption in the weaving of cloth and undergarments. While making experiments with limestone for this factory Mr. Hall found that a certain kind, instead of turning to quicklime as is natural with ordinary limestone when subjected to fire, would, when combined with chemicals turn into lava, and when subjected to another process this lava could be rendered pliable and handled similar to molten glass. From this beginning the process was pushed further, and a downy wool resulted, the possibilities of which seem to be almost unlimited. Hall's rock wool is just as soft and white as the wool the sheep produces, and can be manufactured cheaper than the sheep can be raised and clipped. The new wool is not affected by fire or water. The rock from which it is manufactured appears like common limestone and is obtained from quarries in and around Alexandria, Ind. It is the same stone that is used so much in Chicago for buildings. The supply seems to be almost unlimited.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

RED
ROUGH
HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The products manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$50.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$55.00.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is,

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED.

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMIA OF MADERBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co.
OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,860,000
Total reinsurance, 107,860,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000
Total reinsurance, 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,000.
1-Authorized Capital, £5,000,000 £
Subscribed " " 2,750,000 £
Paid up Capital, 687,500 0
2-Fire Funds, 2,248,510 7 1/2
3-Life and Annuity Funds, 10,132,670 1 0
£13,558,000 8 9
Revenue Fire Branch, 1,581,577 3 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,376,611 1 0
£2,958,188 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON,
Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

